



AND

North-Carolina State Gazette.

Ours are the plans of fair & delightful Peace,
Unwar'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

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PORCUPINE

KING OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

Cobbett (who was formerly the printer of a *British* paper in Philadelphia; which was patronized by all the Tories & high-toned Federalists of this country) has lately addressed a letter to the King of England, severely reprobating the conduct of his Ministers on account of the manner in which they have conducted the present War against the French Emperor.

"The general opinion in England (says he) is, that France is in a miserable state—that the people are starving—and as to commerce, there is no more of it going on in the dominions of Napoleon, than upon any of the islets in the *Tham*, about Windsor or Hampton Court. This too, I conclude to be the opinion of your Majesty; because, as I before observed, your information as to such matters, must be derived from your servants, and those servants prove, by their express declarations, as well as by their conduct, that such is their view of the situation of the Empire of France. As to whether the subjects of Napoleon like or dislike his government, or whether they be better or worse off now than they were under their former sovereigns; these are questions which we can discuss to no profit, because we possess no facts whereon to reason—but with regard to the commerce of France, and that sort of commerce which is only valuable, I possess, from the best possible source, quite a sufficiency of facts to shew, that upon that subject at least, this has been the most deceived of nations, and your Majesty the most deceived of sovereigns.

"The sort of commerce to which I allude, is what we in England call the coasting trade; but in the dominions of Napoleon, or countries under his sway, it is to be considered as much more important than it is with us. There is no doubt that the trade between London and the Coal Mines is of a million times more value to England than all her foreign commerce put together; but, if we cast our eyes over the map of Europe, we shall see, that the coasting trade of Napoleon embraces a variety of climates; and that a maritime communication between his several countries must be, not only of vast benefit to him, but, in some cases, necessary to the existence of the people. Some of these countries must supply the others with corn. Without the oil and the wine, and the silks and the cotton, these countries might exist; but the southern could not in many cases possibly exist without the necessities of life from the north; and of carrying on this commerce there are no means other than those of a maritime nature.

"The extent of this commerce in the dominions of Napoleon, is scarcely to be credited by those who are not acquainted with the facts. Along the coast of Naples, Tuscany, Genoa and Piedmont; from the southern provinces of France and Marseilles, through Cettie, and the grand canal of Louis XIV. to Bordeaux, and thence along the Atlantic coast of France, the whole of the coast of Holland, and into the Elbe; in short, from the Baltic to the southern coast of Italy, all the countries are connected by a chain of commercial intercourse as complete, perhaps, as ever existed in the world, and as advantageous as it is extensive. This commerce is, by your Majesty's servants, spoken of under the degrading appellation of "a mere coasting trade;" but this is precisely that trade which is really advantageous to a nation. If England were cut off from all communication with foreign nations, she would, in point of strength and happiness, suffer nothing at all. But cut off the communication between London and the Coal Mines, the inhabitants of London must perish or disperse. There are several branches of our coasting trade, of a degree of importance, not, indeed, approaching nearly to this, but still of greater importance to us, than all our foreign commerce put together. If, for instance, only one year's interruption were to take place in the exchange of coals for timber between Cumberland, on the one part, and Hampshire and Sussex on the other part, the woods of these latter countries must be burnt to keep the people from perishing; whereas by the exchange now going on, these woods are preserved, the people have fuel in plenty, and that fuel, after having given comfort in that capacity, becomes a valuable manure for the land. One year's interruption of this exchange, would do England more harm than could

be done by the sinking of all foreign countries to the bottom of the sea. This is, however, only one instance out of hundreds which might be enumerated; and, without any thing more being said, it must, I think, be as clear as the sun at noon-day, that if the enemy were able to put a stop to our coasting trade, it might at once be asserted, that he had it in his power to reduce us to his own terms, be they what they might.

"It is not then worth the while of your Majesty's servants—it is not worth the while of those who are entrusted with the conducting of the war, to inquire what is the extent of the coasting trade of the French Empire, and to inform themselves as to the means of destroying, or, at least, interrupting that trade? To attack, or to oppose Napoleon in Spain, Naples, Sicily, Sweden, Denmark, Haver or in the East or West-Indies, is what it would be for an enemy to attack us in Nova-Scotia, Canada, or in any of our colonies where, though a defeat might produce modification, it would not seriously affect us in our comforts, or in the sources of our national strength. We should regret the loss of Canada, perhaps, or of a W. India Island, but the loss, like that of a child out of a numerous family, would not be felt in our affairs. We should still be as rich and as strong as before; but cut off the means of sending corn and timber, and iron, and coal along our coast, from one part of the kingdom to the other, and the distress is instantly felt. In fact, the different parts of the Kingdom can no more dispense with the coasting trade, than the farmer can dispense with the aid of the blacksmith and the wheelwright.

"This, it will, perhaps, be said, is not the case with the countries under the dominion of Napoleon. But will it then be asserted, that those countries, though extending almost across the whole of the European Continent, and including such a variety of climates, are nevertheless, so circumstanced as to be able to exist, and contentedly too, without any commerce with each other; that is to say, without any exchange of natural productions, or of manufactures? The truth is, that the commerce between the several parts of this vast empire is so great that convoys of eighty, a hundred, and even of two hundred sail, are frequently sent, and by your Majesty's fleets too, carrying on this trade in perfect security. These consist chiefly of luggers, or zebecs, of a light draught of water, from 80 to 120 tons burthen, and are navigated by a proportionate number of seamen. There are employed in this commerce, from the river of Bordeaux alone, *thirty three thousand seamen* and upwards. The coasts of the Mediterranean team with this commerce. Its ports, harbours and bays, swarm with vessels; and, at no time was the commerce so great between France and Italy on the one side, and between France and Holland and the North, on the other side, as it is at this moment, while your Majesty's servants are boasting, that they have a navy that scours the ocean, and that "England engrosses the commerce of the world."

"While they amuse themselves, and the nation, with this empty vaunting, the commerce of France, and her vassal states, carried on almost within the reach of the naked eye of our Admirals, far exceeds, in the means of contributing towards national strength, the commerce of England and of all her allies. The general persuasion here is, that all the people under the sway of France, are suffering from causes almost similar to those which affect the inhabitants of a besieged town; that the people of the North can get no wine or oil, and that those of the South can get no corn; that there are no materials to make goods of any sort, and that all is decay and misery, and that, *surely*, the poor, beggared, pinched people must, *surely* they must soon be pushed to desperation; must revolt, and must tear Napoleon and his government to morsels. This has been the expectation for years, in like manner as, for years before, Mr. Pitt and the foreign pensioner Sir Francis D'Ivernois kept alive the constant expectation, that France would become a *bankrupt* and would then be compelled to submit to her enemies. As the nation was deceived then, so it is deceived now; and so, I greatly fear, it will continue to be deceived, until a knowledge and belief of the truth will come too late. One thing, indeed, has staggered many of even the credulous part of the nation; and that is the fact of

France being able still to renew her squadrons & her maritime expeditions. For this astonishing power of creating a maritime force is altogether incompatible with the assertions of your Majesty's servants respecting the ruined state of the commerce of France. The commerce of France being "annihilated," we cannot help wondering that the ports of Brest and Rochefort should be continually sending forth their squadrons; we cannot help being surprised and somewhat vexed at seeing a squadron of ten or twelve sail of the line come out of the ports of France in the space of a few months after we have been congratulated upon the destruction of the *last* of the enemy's ships. The fleet in Basque Roads is said by one of your Majesty's servants to have been worth several millions of pounds sterling, and that the Calcutta alone was worth six hundred thousand pounds, being full of military and naval stores. To have effected the destruction of the whole of this fleet would have been a subject of great joy; to have effected the destruction of part of it was a subject of joy; but, in our haste to express such joy, we forgot to ask, how all these stores came to be found in the port of Rochefort so many years after we had "so completely annihilated the commerce of France," agreeably to the ten thousand times repeated assurances of your Majesty's servants. The fact is, that not only from the Elbe and the Scheldt are the ports of France supplied, by the means of the coasting trade, with an abundance of naval stores, but also from that part of Spain lying near the Atlantic coast; whence they receive iron, pitch, tar, rosin, and ship timber of various sorts, and in vast quantities, at a rate much cheaper than some of these articles can possibly be brought to the arsenals at Portsmouth and Plymouth."

Cobbett dilates on the immense taxes insensibly drawn from this source; but "great (says he) as are the financial advantages of this commerce, Napoleon derives from it the still greater advantages attending such a nursery of seamen. It has been most clearly proved, over and over again, that for our navy, the nursery is our coasting trade. There requires, therefore, nothing more to satisfy us, that from a coasting trade such as I have described, the advantage to Napoleon is so great as to excite well-grounded alarm in the mind of every reflecting Englishman. It is from this copious source that the Emperor of France has drawn those hundreds of thousands of seamen with whom he has manned his fleets and squadrons for many years past, and which fleets and squadrons, though always hitherto defeated, and in many instances captured and destroyed, by the superior skill and valour of your Majesty's fleets, answer the terrible purpose of causing us to keep up a force, by land as well as sea, so immense, so disproportionate to our population & our pecuniary means, that the country is stripped of its youth and its vigour—the fields are left to be tilled by the poor and the decrepid—and the taxes are so general and so heavy, and the anticipations upon them so great—that Hope, which alleviates all other burthens, here refuses her sustaining hand. Year after year, we not only see the taxes and tax-gatherers increase; we not only feel their immediate pressure, but we see mortgaged, deeper and deeper, the very seeds of property; we see taken from us, for the purposes of current expence, that which is held out to us as the sure pledge of permanent relief. Could we once be sure that it was out of the power of Napoleon to send a fleet to sea, how different would be our situation! But this assurance we can never have, so long as he has the command of the seamen necessarily employed in such a commerce."

"The Parliament has recently been told, in your Majesty's name, (says he) that the aid you are giving to the enemies of France upon the Continent of Europe, is given with a view of keeping Napoleon from our own shores. The expressions are somewhat different, but this is the substance, this is the real meaning of the words. In what way, I should like to ask of your Majesty's servants, their subsidies to the enemies of France upon the Continent are to keep Napoleon from our shores? Is it by giving him employment on the continent? That of course must keep him from our shores a while; but the possibility at least is, that by all the means

we can contrive, by all the wars we can excite, and by all the treasure we can squander, he cannot, for any long time be thus employed; and consequently, when he can no longer be so employed, we, upon the very principle on which this aid is given to his enemies, must be in imminent danger. Therefore, by our present system of defence, by our present explicit avowal, if Napoleon succeed in subduing all his enemies upon the continent "we have very little hope of being able to resist him."

"When one looks at the navy of England; at a quarter of a million of people whom in various ways it employs; at the 15 or 17 millions of money (a fifth part, I believe, of the rental of the whole kingdom) that it annually costs; when one looks at this wonderful power, this mass of means, this focus of the fertility of our soil and of the industry, ingenuity, valour, and patriotism of the nation; when one contemplates all this, and reads the history of the war for several years past, one cannot help being struck with the disparity between the means and the effects. For what purpose are all this preparation and all the sacrifices which it occasions? What does this immense navy accomplish? If, for many years past, all the prizes and all the mischief it has done the enemy were estimated, they would not amount to enough to pay the expence of finding the navy in water."

Cobbett promises in another letter, to shew that the commerce of France may be destroyed and of course that her vast means of creating a naval force, may be cut off. The real causes of the inefficiency of our navy in this respect, (says he) will be found to lie much deeper than is generally imagined, and where I am sure your Majesty does not suspect; because, supported as your Majesty would be, by the unanimous voice of the people, you possess the power of removing for ever the most mischievous of those causes. The war upon the continent may prove very embarrassing to Napoleon; it may produce his overthrow; but it may produce exactly contrary effects; it may not only relieve him from all those embarrassments which he has hitherto experienced, but may end in the complete overthrow of every thing that calls itself our friend. This accomplished as far as relates to the East, how quickly will the wings of revenge, united with those of ambition, bear him to the South! And, if he once obtains possession of the whole of the coasts of Portugal and Spain, what if we persevere, in our present mode of warfare, is to prevent him from sitting quietly down, and seeing us exhaust ourselves, wear ourselves out, torment ourselves with continual alarm, while his dominions have only to support a flotilla at Boulogne and an army of England, at an expence, perhaps not greater than that which we are put to for the maintenance of our local militia? Where, then, should we look for an end of our danger? There never more, while that state of things lasted, could be peace united with safety for England."

In conclusion, he says, "hitherto there has always been some ground for hope, or the people have at least imagined such ground. But if Austria should fall—and if, which would be the almost certain consequence, the Southern Peninsula should follow, where then, if the means of suddenly forming a navy be still suffered to exist in France, will be our ground of hope? The gloom of despair will pervade, and must pervade the political horizon:—to submission alone we look for any alleviation of our burthens, and though the thought will at first be accompanied with horror, to that submission we shall, in time, fashion our minds."

From the National Intelligencer.

HATRED TO ENGLAND.

The Republican party, and the administration itself, have been charged with cherishing the criminal passion of inveterate hatred to England; and the accusation has been extended by malignant men so as to identify with that imagined hatred an inextinguishable desire for the destruction of the British nation. Indeed, there are individuals who have been presumptuous enough to aver, that so fervent are these Anti-Britannic affections, that the government of the United States has been willing to commit the peace and prosperity of the country to the fortune of war, by a beligerent league with France, in order to

insure the extermination of the name & power of G. Britain.

The charge is true neither in form nor in substance. The wildest enthusiasts of the most extravagant politicians of the Republican party has never transcended the reasonable bounds which terminated the wishes and hopes of the illustrious Fox and the enlightened Lord Erskine, and which limit the expectations and views of virtuous and philosophical Englishmen. The temper of several of our public writers may hurry them into the use of inflammatory phrases, but their arguments extend no farther than to a demonstration of the propriety of a Parliamentary reform, & the renovation and purification of the British Monarchy. And surely, the expression of a wish to that effect is in strict conformity with the most rational spirit of humanity. Connected as we are with the people of England, by the most interesting ties, how is it possible for us to avoid feeling, and feeling acutely, for their own oppressed, degraded and forlorn situation! Happy under our mild form of government, we should be kindless and cruel, were we not actuated by a benevolent sympathy for their abject condition and unhappy sufferings. If there be Americans whose sublimated imaginations mislead their judgments into an approving admiration of British naval glory, which is founded upon the wretchedness of the mass of industrious population, they cannot be animated by the holy genius of philanthropy, nor justified by the precious doctrines of the Christian Gospel. The candid portion of the community will decide whether the Republicans, who advocate the amelioration of grievances for the British subjects, are greater enemies to the English name and nation, than those politicians who recommend the adoption of the British Ministerial system in the United States.

But the administration has not sanctioned the ideas in relation to the British government, which the latitude given to the freedom of the press in this country has permitted Republican writers to discuss and disseminate. Our rulers know too well what is due to their own dignity and to the independence of foreign nations, to permit themselves to interfere, either directly, with the theory or practice of the British constitution, however anomalous it may be in its structure or corrupt in its general operation. When English Ministers have manifested an equivocating disposition, or demonstrated a perfidious demoralizing to the good faith which ought to exist among nations, it is natural that the American administration, governed as it is by the purest principles of probity, should perceive with a sentiment of profound regret, that the fate of England was committed to the guidance of men who sport with her honor and sully her fame. That regret is embittered by the thought that the peace & friendship of two nations, naturally and essentially qualified for reciprocal friendship, is endangered by the levity of temporary expedients, and the separation of their useful communion prolonged by pretences which engender diffidence and unnecessarily procrastinate the return of genuine harmony.

Sensations like these are as beneficial to Great-Britain as the United States—they are proofs of sincerity, which, properly understood, are invaluable;—and, if England were governed by minds of a wise foresight, would be met and acknowledged with corresponding fidelity and ardor.

From these considerations, calmly weighed, it may be concluded, with fairness, that with respect to Great-Britain, American writers have only exercised their constitutional privilege of investigating and denouncing the errors and corruption of bad governments; whilst our administration confines itself to its legitimate prerogatives, in requiring the observance of established maxims and the fulfilment of solemn contracts.

REGULUS.

A House & Lot on Fayetteville Street FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE, STORE & LOT on Fayetteville Street, in Raleigh, at present occupied by Oliver Thomas, Hatter, and Samuel Pearson, Tailor, will be sold on reasonable Terms, and possession given immediately. It would be very suitable for a Merchant with a small Family, as it is as good a situation for business as any in the City.

A liberal Credit will be given for the Purchase Money, which might be paid by Instalments. Apply to Oliver Thomas, on the premises.